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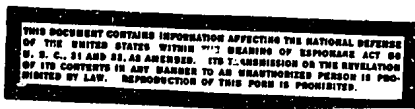
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EAST CHINA PARTY BUREAU AND GOVERNMENT
STRESS INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1952

Peasants' enthusiasm for increased production is dampened by their fear of the future. They must be assured that what they have gained is theirs forever. They must be taught that industry is the only way to build up the prosperity of the nation. Prosperity for the nation will enhance their private prosperity.

Although the private capitalism of the wealthy peasants is retained, the Communist Party is leading the rural community steadily along the path to collectivism. A gradual expansion of cooperation endeavor must be carried out by increasing the number, size, and permanence of mutual aid teams.

In 1952, better techniques, better machinery, and better leadership must be employed to increase the production per unit of area.

The fact that in East China there are only 2 1/2 mou $\sqrt{1}$ mou equals 1/6 acre/ land per capita makes it imperative that production per unit of area be stepped up, since neither means, equipment, nor manpower can be spared for development of uncultivated areas. Food production has risen 57.7 catties above the 1949 production and cotton production 3.6 catties per mou since 1949. Records of a number of model farmers are cited as evidence that production per unit of area can be sharply increased.

PARTY DIRECTIVE URGES HIGHER PRODUCTION -- Ho-fei, Huan-pei Jih-pao, 3 Dec 51

The East China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has issued a directive to all party workers in the East China Regional District regarding following up the completion of land reform with increased production by raising the political, economic, and patriotic consciousness of the masses.

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Following their release from the extortions of the feudalists, the peasants have a free hand for increased production, but a considerable number still seem to be worried about the future and this reduces their enthusiasm for a rapid production increase. Therefore, all cadres must increase the propaganda concerning the ten agricultural policies of the government and the advantages offered to the farmers; and they must assure the farmers that all they have gained in the land-reform program is theirs in perpetuity, and no one can wrest these gains from them.

To stir up the peasant masses and relieve them of their worries, the two slogans "Industry Builds Family Wealth," and "Increasing Production Is Patriotism in Action" must be combined. The peasants must be taught that their present free and equal status is the result of liberation, land reform, and the elimination of feudalism. They should be led to understand that the above-mentioned advantages can only be preserved by industry in the interest of the whole nation. A narrow idea of seeking only one's own interest is a serious fallacy. Although land reform eliminated feudal land control, it did not eliminate capitalistic private ownership; indeed, within certain limits it removed a number of obstacles to the expansion of private ownership. At the present stage of the new people's democracy, the retention of the wealthy peasant economy, and even its expansion, is unavoidable to a certain extent. However, since under the leadership of the workers and the Communist Party the government controls the flow of the country's economic current, there is nothing to be feared from the retention of wealthy peasant economy; rather, it is a perfectly correct policy.

The Chinese Communist Party's rural economy is not unplanned, but is definitely leading the peasants from individualism to collectivism, according to Chairman Mao. Under a basic policy of allowing everyone to follow his personal preference, through the organization of peasants' production cooperatives and other types of cooperatives, the peasants will be gradually led from poverty to abundance, and this is the only way to accomplish this end. The party's policy for rural economic progress is, on the one hand, to protect and encourage the aggressive productive spirit of the peasants, and, on the other, to lead them gradually into an expansion of cooperative endeavor.

Party organizations on all levels should lead the masses in a campaign to bring the output of foodstuffs, industrial raw materials, and export goods approximately to prewar levels. While completing the tasks of 1951, preparation for a bumper crop in 1952 should be strongly under way.

The government's policy with regard to the production of industrial crops, such as cotton, hemp, tobacco, silk, rice, wheat, and soybeans, must be impressed upon the farmers, and strong leadership be given in teaching better methods of culture. Improved seeds, intensive cultivation, planned resistance to the ravages of nature and pests, increased and more intelligent use of fertilizer, active promotion of irrigation projects, provision for a supply of improved implements, and loans to enable the farmers to secure them, are all matters that party leaders must deal with promptly and wisely.

More efficient utilization of all purchasing and supply agencies to facilitate the flow of goods between producers and consumers, the mobilization of all financial agencies to furnish funds, and promotion of supplementary occupations are all called for in an aggressive fashion. Organization and expansion of mutual aid teams and native products marketing cooperatives, education of the peasants in the advantages of collective management, and increase in the number of state farms are all important to raise the level of rural economy.

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Regular convocation of hsien, ch'u, and hsiang people's delegates' meetings and redistricting of ch'u and hsiang into smaller jurisdictional areas, to strengthen the people's control, are essential. There should be planned training programs for activist elements that have appeared during the land-reform movement on all levels to indoctrinate them fully in party teachings and policies so that they can act as strong leaders of the masses.

GOVERNMENT URGES CROP INCREASE -- Shanghai, Wen-hui Pao, 26 Dec 51

The East China Military and Administrative Committee has issued a directive on the increase per unit of area of agricultural production in 1952. The directive states that, although there are certain uncultivated areas in East China that could be opened up to cultivation, the soil conditions are unfavorable, or there is a lack of machinery and animal power to expand area operations, hence the logical thing to do is to increase production on the areas already under cultivation. [This seems to be a reversal, or at least a sharp modification, of the policy in force 2 years ago when the slogan was "Not one square foot of land anywhere may be left uncultivated."]

Since there are only 2 1/2 mou of cultivated land per capita in East China and the opening of new areas is impractical at present, all party organs and governments on all levels have the responsibility of urging the peasants to step up production per mou and for teaching them how to do so. Certain 1951 model unit production achievements were set forth in the directive as goals for all to emulate.

Food production in East China has now reached 95.8 percent of prewar production and the production per mou has risen from 123.6 catties [1 catty equals 1 1/3 pound] in 1949 to 181.3 catties in 1951. Cotton production has risen in the same period from 22.4 catties of ginned cotton per mou to 26 catties. Production now exceeds prewar production by 36.7 percent. This shows that increase in production per unit are still entirely feasible, given the high enthusiasm that can be generated by the anti-America aid-Korea, suppress counterrevolutionaries, increase production, and exercise economy programs. To this must be added good leadership, better methods, improved machinery and expansion of the mutual aid program.

The following model achievements are cited for 1951:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Cultivator</u>	<u>Production per Mou</u> (in catties)	<u>Crop</u>
Sung-chiang Hsien, Kiangsu	Ch'en Yung-k'ang	1,433	Paddy Rice (one crop)
Yeh Hsien, Shantung	Ch'en Hsing-pang	634	Wheat
Ch'u-fou Hsien, Shantung	Chiang Chin-tien	865	Millet
Chao-yuan Hsien, Shantung	Yang Feng-ch'un	1,145	Corn
Ch'ang-shu Hsien, Kiangsu	Sun Tsai-min	385	Cotton (unginned)

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<u>Area</u>	<u>Cultivator</u>	<u>Production per Mou</u> (in catties)	<u>Crop</u>
Lin-sen Hsien, Fukien	Hou-yu Hsiang (entire hsiang)	960	Paddy rice (year's crop)
Chiang-yin Hsien, Kiangsu	T'ien-t'ou Ts'un (entire village)	771	Paddy rice
Ch'eng Hsien, Chekiang	Yu Ken-miao Mutual Aid Team	827	Paddy rice

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